

House of Congress. Mining in the wilderness areas would be flatly prohibited unless authorized by the President in the national interest. Prospecting could continue if it didn't interfere with wilderness preservation.

The new House committee bill would give Congress more than a mere veto over prospective additions to the wilderness; it would take an affirmative vote by Congress to include them. This was a necessary and not unworkable compromise which the wilderness bill backers had to accept.

The bad feature of the House committee bill is one which would permit prospecting and mining in wilderness areas for 25 years. This, in potentially mineral rich areas, is an open invitation to gouge and scar wild land beyond reclaiming. Protection provided in the Senate bill is far superior.

A brisk House floor fight is expected on the mining provision. Differences between Senate and House versions still must be reconciled in conference. The Senate, which passed its latest bill 73 to 12, may put up a fight for its own ban on mining.

At worst, a compromise wilderness act—even one with flaws—is preferable to no protection at all for that land where, as the Senate bill puts it, "the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man."

### Trans World Airlines

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1964

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, a very distressing situation has arisen with regard to one of America's leading air carriers and the Government of Greece.

Trans World Airlines has worked hard to build up tourist travel to Greece, an operation that is of benefit not only to the carrier but to both the United States and Greece. For example, last year 147,000 Americans visited this ancient land—a record number. There is every reason to expect that increasing numbers will wish to do so, taking advantage of the direct travel facilities developed by TWA. However, this bright future is clouded by recent orders of the Greek Government that restrict the American carrier's operation.

This order provides that the carrier cannot carry passengers on certain flights moving over the following segments of its route, in both directions: Athens-Rome, Athens-Cairo, and Athens-Tel Aviv. Specific flights are included in this restriction. Thus 5 flights per week out of a total of 27 are restricted between Athens and Rome; 4 flights per week out of a total of 14 are restricted between Athens and Tel Aviv, and 3 flights per week are restricted out of a total of 13 between Athens and Cairo.

These specific flights are the flights that compete with Olympic airlines, a Greek airline owned by Aristotle Onassis who is well known to most Americans as one of the world's wealthiest ship owners.

To illustrate, the Greek Government will not permit the carrier to transport a passenger on a restricted flight from Athens to Rome even though this passenger is an American who merely wishes

to stop over in Rome on his way to the United States and holds a through ticket.

Since these restrictions were imposed in late May, more than 500 passengers of TWA have been forced to transfer to other airlines in order to complete their journeys.

Most of these passengers were American citizens whose trips began and ended in the United States.

The restrictions are so rigidly enforced that two mechanics employed by the carrier in Athens who were needed in Tel Aviv to service an aircraft were not permitted to go to Tel Aviv on their own airline.

A TWA tour consisting of 23 Americans was not permitted to transit Greece. The tour flew from Cairo to Athens solely to make a connection from Athens to Tel Aviv but was not permitted to board the connecting flight.

Our Government and the airline feel that this is in violation of the Air Transport Agreement between Greece and the United States. This agreement gives the carrier relative freedom to schedule as required to meet the needs of through traffic moving between the two countries. The Greeks assert that anyone who stops in Greece, or on the way to or from Greece, is not a through passenger and therefore subject to special restrictions by the Greek Government.

This policy cannot help but have an adverse effect upon efforts to promote tourism to Greece. It is a serious inconvenience to the traveling public and it is prejudicial to TWA. It seems to me that on sober reflection, the Government of Greece will realize that this is not the proper way to promote the interests of good business and good relations between the citizens of our two countries. Certainly any benefit that may result by enhancing the competitive situation of Olympic Airline cannot outweigh the disadvantages of this policy.

I am told that Olympic operated with a profit last year without this artificially created competitive advantage. This makes the action of the Government of Greece even more difficult to understand.

### Amendment of Immigration Laws

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 24, 1964

Mr. FARBSTEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the RECORD my testimony before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization on behalf of my bill, H.R. 7849, as well as on behalf of other legislation presently being considered by the subcommittee to amend our present immigration laws:

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN LEONARD FARBSTEN, OF NEW YORK, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION ON PENDING IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION JUNE 25, 1964

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality, I appear before you this morning, in support of

my bill, H.R. 7849, which is the same bill sponsored by the late President Kennedy and now by this administration.

A study of my bill and the administration proposals will show that it in no way significantly increases the basic numbers of immigrants to be permitted entry into this country. There is no increased immigration involved. There is, however, involved the promise of equality of opportunity which has always been the basic philosophy of the United States. Under this legislation there is an equal reduction of the percentage of quota numbers for a period of 5 years, at the end of which period, all quotas will be eliminated and these numbers will then be allocated to all countries on a basis of priority registration.

I do not think it necessary that I go into the details of the bill—each of you, I am certain, has studied the measure thoroughly and are knowledgeable of its content. I would prefer presenting my arguments in its favor, and to this end, I bespeak your indulgence.

It is almost 40 years since the national origins theory was enacted. Were that restrictive policy part of our laws when my parents emigrated to this country, I question whether I would be here today asking for the liberalization and equalization of our immigration laws. I question whether the majority of those present in this room today would be here were this restrictive law in existence when their parents or forebears emigrated to this country.

Let us not forget for a moment that we are a nation of immigrants which has grown great through the fusion of the blood, the ideas, the skills and the diversity of the peoples emanating from the four corners of the earth. Should we forego the opportunity to choose freely from all the corners of the earth the talents and the skills we need? Shall we limit our choice because an individual of genius, by accident of birth, is deprived of the opportunity to emigrate to this country? How fair is a law which would permit 65,000 immigrants from England and only 300 from Greece? Could we possibly have attained the world leadership which we presently enjoy were we to follow rigid formulas in our daily existence? It is high time that we see the light; it is high time that we recognize the equality of peoples generally.

The attacks upon the national origins formula have been constant. In the 40 years that the theory has been in effect the discriminatory pattern of this law has produced only an imbalance to such a degree that Congress has found itself as compelled to modify the formula in numerous instances. In 1950, in 1952, in 1953, and in 1957 we chipped off and whittled away portions of the national origins formula. Since 1957 every Congress without exception passed laws attempting to equalize the situation until today the national origins formula governs the admission of only approximately 33 percent of our total annual immigration. The Congress has enacted legislation to permit the entry, outside of the quota regulations, of Hungarian refugees, of the Portuguese victims of the earthquake which took place on the Azores, of the Dutch expelled from Indonesia—to mention but a few instances. To maintain our status along side the other nations of the world which have, since World War II, given refuge to those unfortunates who sought escape from persecution and discrimination, this action has been essential. Would it not be more in keeping with our own traditions to eliminate the need for such emergency legislation? Have not these one-shot laws made evident the inadequacy of the national origins formula?

Enactment of this legislation will bring to an end a policy clearly at odds with the American tradition of freedom and democracy.

Since I was first privileged to become a Member of Congress 8 years ago I have advocated the liberalization of our immigration laws. I have, since 1957, been presenting legislation to eliminate the national origins quota by replacing them with a system that would discriminate against no individual because of his country of birth. I was happy to cosponsor the present legislation because I believe in it and because I believe the country is prepared to accept the modifications contained therein. I believe in the overwhelming necessity and desirability of this legislation and I am proud to count myself as one of those who has taken unto himself its adoption so that it may become the new law of this land—a law truly representative of the greatest democracy in the world.

Gentlemen, I urge your favorable and immediate action on the measure. Thank you for the privilege of appearing before you.

### Cuba Today—Fourth of a Series

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 25, 1964

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with remarks which I made earlier, I am submitting for insertion in the RECORD the fourth installment of the articles entitled "Cuba Today" which have been published by the Washington Star.

#### CUBA TODAY

(By Bruce Taylor)

Of all the programs Fidel Castro has initiated in his 5-year dictatorship in Cuba, only one has been entirely successful. It is in the field of education.

No other program will do more to solidify his brand of communism in Cuba, or to spread it through Latin America.

He has swept the island of illiteracy—almost a million adults in a total population of 7 million could not read or write when he came to power—and he has made all education up to and including university free.

Schooling is compulsory now through grade six, for children and adults alike. Only a shortage of teachers prevents him from making it compulsory through high school. He has begun an intensive teacher-training program, but the process admittedly is slow.

#### SPENDING MILLIONS

Meanwhile, university undergraduates are tutoring high school students; high school students are teaching grade school students; grade school students are helping in kindergartens.

Education is totally a state affair. But Mr. Castro is compensating for shutting down all private schools and colleges—such as those operated by the Jesuits—by spending millions of dollars for new school construction, even in the remotest areas of the interior.

There was only one state university in Cuba 5 years ago, at Havana. Others since have been built at Santa Clara, in mid-island Las Villas Province, and at Santiago de Cuba in Oriente Province, at the eastern end of the island.

#### BOASTS ON EDUCATION

Cuba boasts that it is the first country in Latin America to rid itself of illiteracy, and the first to launch a widespread program of training in technical fields.

"In the area of education," says a Castro

side, "even our enemies must acknowledge what we have accomplished."

The huge fortresses former dictator Batista maintained as barracks for his troops within the limits of Cuba's biggest cities have been converted to schools.

Largest of these at the moment is Ciudad Liberad (Liberty City) on the site of the old Camp Columbia. It is on the outskirts of Havana, and formerly housed 30,000 of Batista's soldiers.

The buildings have been renovated to rid them of the barracks look, and 7,000 children go to school there. More than 2,000 of them are boarders; the others live in Havana. Construction is being carried out to increase high school and technical school facilities.

#### SERVES AS MODEL

It eventually will handle 10,000 children. It serves as the model for other such centers.

Biggest of them all will be the still uncompleted Cuidad Escolar Camilo Cienfuegos, high in the Sierra Maestra Mountains near Manzanillo, in Oriente Province, birthplace of Castro's revolution.

Officials at the school say Mr. Castro conceived it one day while he was still in the mountains, brooding over the squalor he hoped to eradicate.

The squalor still is there. But right in the middle of it is the incongruous, architecturally attractive concrete and glass complex that has been named for one of Mr. Castro's closest aides in the revolution.

Camilo Cienfuegos disappeared on a flight over the interior not long after he helped Mr. Castro take Cuba. His body has never been found. Mr. Castro is enshrining him; a tremendous number of state projects have been named for him, and his image adorns the 50-peso note.

#### TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AT THE SCHOOL

There are 2,700 students at the school now. It is being built to accommodate 20,000 by 1974. All of them will be "becados"—special scholarship students in science and technical courses—and all will board there from the time they enter first grade until they are ready to enter university.

The "becados"—there and in other scholarship schools—are Cuba's elite. They are the children upon whom Mr. Castro is building communism for his nation, and all treatment of them is directed to that end. The method of indoctrination for them is the same as that utilized to instill nazism in the Hitler youth of prewar Germany.

There are 125,000 of them at present. Plans are being formulated to triple and quadruple their number.

All Cuban schoolchildren are given political indoctrination. The "becados" are saturated with it.

#### TAKEN FROM PARENTS

They are taken from their parents, and are permitted to visit them only for short periods. Their school year is 11 months long, but even during vacation periods most of them are kept busy in enterprises of value to the State.

They attend class from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. About one-quarter of their time in the classroom is taken up by Marxism, Leninism, Castroism and anti-Americanism. They are given 6 hours of homework 6 nights a week.

The "Becados," unlike regular school children who live with their families, are housed in large dormitories or in groups of 40-45 in slogan-adorned homes which once belonged to the wealthy. They are subjected to further political indoctrination every evening.

#### REGIMENTED, PAMPERED

They are completely regimented, but they are pampered like no other children in Cuba.

When food is scarce, as it often is, and the mothers of other children hunt frantically for sustenance, the "becados" have the best

of everything. They are dressed well, they receive the finest medical and dental services available, and are kept in excellent physical trim by wide-ranging sports activities. Even entertainment—most of it politically slanted is arranged for them.

And it doesn't take them long to learn that their first duty is not to their parents, but to the fatherland. Good students are "rewarded", for example, by being allowed to "volunteer" to go out into the mountains under the broiling sun to pick coffee beans on their summer vacation, instead of spending the time with their families.

#### PICKED FOR DISCIPLINE

Most of the "becados" are selected from among farming and laboring classes. The scholarships, a Ministry of Education official told me, are awarded for "merit, aptitude, and discipline."

"What kind of discipline?" I asked. "Party discipline?"

He shrugged. "Of course."

The emphasis in all Cuban schools today, scholarship and otherwise, is on political economy. And Cuba's history books have been rewritten to conform.

They also teach that history previously had been "falsified to create the impression that the United States helped Cuba gain independence from Spain." And that "it is a lie" to credit Briton Sir Ronald Ross with the discovery that malaria is transmitted by mosquitoes; Cuban textbooks now assert that the real discoverer was Carolis J. Finlay, a Cuban.

English is the official second language of the Cuban school system. It is taught from the fourth grade onward, mainly because English is the international language in the technical fields, and most textbooks and manuals are published in English.

Cuba is in desperate need of physicians. Most fled the country when Mr. Castro came to power. There are 2,000 medical students in the universities now, but even some Government officials fear they are being rushed through too quickly.

Of even more pressing importance to Cuba's chances of survival as a Communist country is its need to develop skilled technicians.

But Cubans are by no means inherently inclined toward things mechanical—the country previously had imported almost all of its manufactured goods—and the youngsters are driving their Russian and Czechoslovakian instructors to distraction.

What they learn one day they are apt to forget the next. And if they aren't disappearing half a dozen times a lesson for coffee, they are wandering off for a siesta.

But on the whole, Fidel Castro's education factories are turning out the kind of product he needs. He knows, and makes no bones about the fact, that if he can retain control of the country for another 15 years Cuba will be solidly Communist; he is twisting the children's minds to assure it.

### Calendar of Events at the National Gallery of Art, July and August 1964

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1964

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix, I include the following calendar of events for the National Gallery of Art, July and August 1964: